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SOVIET EDUCATION

Coronans Will Hear Scientist

CORONA, Nov. 27. — What are the implications of the recent aggressive Soviet scientific and educational effort for our own educational system?

Dr. F. Stanley Atchison will bring an extensive background of information to bear on this problem Monday night at the final presentation in the Adult Education Division's Science lecture series.

THE LECTURE is open to the public free of charge. It will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Corona High School Auditorium.

Atchison is technical director of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory here.

He has gone through bi-weekly Central Intelligence Agency publications of unclassified Russian and satellite literature and other translations to familiarize himself with developments behind the Iron Curtain.

"There is," Atchison states, "an increasing amount of unclassified information becoming available."

"THE RUSSIAN output of scientific literature is as much, if not a trifle more, than we publish," he said.

"This increase is not as recent as our awareness of it," the

physicist said, "has been building rapidly for the past eight or ten years. Our awareness of it dates from about a year ago."

The title of Atchison's lecture will be "Education and National Defense."

W. D. Addison, head of the Adult Education Division, said that the lecture "will emphasize the role of education in meeting the challenge from Soviet technology."

SPEAKING about education in the United States, Atchison said, "Our own people have made an effort and have re-oriented parts of it."

"However, I'm not an educator and it would be presumptuous of me to try to evaluate," he continued.

He will draw information from American Institute of Physics translations of four Russian journals and three abstract services provided through the International Physics Index providing bi-weekly abstracts of Soviet and satellite developments in electronics, physics and automation.

ATCHISON received a bachelor's degree in physics from Southeastern Missouri State College and his master's and doctorate in physics from the State University of Iowa.

He went to work for the Bureau of Standards after receiving his doctorate and in 1951 was one of the men transferred to the bureau's facility here.

He stayed on when it became the Naval Ordnance Laboratory and in April of 1955 he was named technical director.

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